

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 14,999. 號九十九百九千四萬一第 日六十月四年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th, 1906. 三拜禮 號九月五年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1332]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 50 lbs. net \$2.50 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

NOTICE.
THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & Co., Ltd.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from
this date, the Manager of this Company
will be Mr. E. B. K. HUNT, Member of the
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and
late Dispenser St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, who will personally dispense all
Prescriptions.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [a1008]

INSURANCES
L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED
THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [a29]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st April, 1897. [a11]

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904.
\$17,161,399.
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 537,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,061,268 13 8
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
OF THE FAR EAST... \$10.00
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00
DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES IN CHINA,
JAPAN AND COREA... 0.60
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A
Social and Political Novel, by C. J.
Halcombe... 3.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA-
TIONS IN CHINA... 0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA... 0.50
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS
IN CHINA... 0.25
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER: A
Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt.
C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and
Illustrations... 1.50
FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING,
VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A
NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of
H.M.S. Terrible)... 1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS
and their Subsequent Use with the
Ladysmith Relief Column... 1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.
Featherstonhaugh... 1.00
CALLED OUT: or the Chinese Wang's
Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro-
mance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe... 2.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-
SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA... 0.25
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG English Mail days
1874 to 1904... 2.00
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG, English Mail
Days 1878 to 1905... 1.00
MAIL TABLES for 1906... 0.20 & 0.30
PLAN OF VICTORIA... 1.00
" " KOWLOON... 0.75
" " PEAK... 0.75
" " NEW TERRITORY... 0.50
" " CANTON... 0.25
SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER... 0.25

REDUCED PRICES.
FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Reos," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goetz" Lenses, Price from \$95.00 to \$200.00.
PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.
MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$40.00.
EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to 75.00.
WE have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.
A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG. 39

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES
IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.
LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [a33]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON.
THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a46]

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT
"HORSE HEAD" BRAND
IN
QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
[a34]
Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a49]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815
Per Case.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - 20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' - 12.50
" OLD HIGHLAND - 12.50
" O. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL - 10.50
" BLEND - 10.50
" PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 20.00
" DOURO - 13.75
" SHERRY, AMOROSO - 20.00
" LA TORRE - 16.00
" BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a51]

JAPAN COALS.
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)
HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PATTERSON'S BUILDINGS, 105, HONG KONG STREET.
OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Canton, Tientsin, Nanking, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Kure, Matsuyama, Hiroshima, Kobe, Yokohama, and other ports.
Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A. I. Codes)
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, and other islands.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.
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HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1805]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Thrashing Floor, by J. S. Fletcher... 0.70
Gambler, by Author of John Chilcote, M.P. ... 0.70
The Man with Opals, by A. Wilson Barrett ... 2.01
The Children of the Cathedral, by C. H. Williams ... 3.50
First it was Ordained, by Guy Thorne ... 0.60
A Specimen Spinner, by Veigh ... 0.60
The Romance of the Fountain, by Hamilton ... 0.60
The Coat of Many Colours, by Hamilton ... 0.60
Tongues of Gospel, by Sherwood ... 0.60
Stages of Destiny, by Truscott ... 0.60
The Parson's Wood, by Simpson ... 0.60
The Web of the Past, by Cromartie ... 0.60
The Difficult Way, by Desmar ... 0.60
Love in the Lids, by Montgomery ... 0.60
The Visit of the British Fleet to Japan ... 0.60

MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
[a165]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.
YORK BUILDING.
CHATER ROAD.
NEW BOOKS EX-ENGLISH MAIL.
THE GRAND DUKE, by Carlton Dawe ... \$1.75
WILD WHISKY, by M. E. Francis ... 1.75
MOSCOW, by F. Whistler ... 1.75
GIANT CHURCHES, by John Oxenham ... 1.75
THE MAYOR OF TROY, by "Q." ... 1.75
THE RACE OF LIFE, by Guy Boothby ... 1.75
A LONDON GIRL ... 1.75
THE PATHWAY OF THE PIONEER, by ... 1.75
Dolf Wyllards ... 1.75
WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH, by W. ... 1.75
Le Queux ... 1.75
BROWNJOHNS, by M. Deemer ... 1.75
THE HIGH TONY, by H. B. Marriott ... 1.75
Watson ... 1.75
THE GARDEN OF MYSTERY, by R. Marsh ... 1.75
THE POISON DEALER, by Georges ... 1.75
Obnet, Translated ... 1.75
THE WISE WOODS, by Mrs. Druce ... 1.75
THE MYSTERIES OF MODERN LONDON, ... 0.80
by G. R. Sims ... 1.75
THE MAN, by Bram Stoker ... 1.75
JACK DEERING, by Basil Lubbock ... 0.50
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH ... 0.50
SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. ... 1.75
LATHROP ... 1.75
THE MODERN HOME: DOMESTIC ... 3.75
ARCHITECTURE FOR MODERATE ... 3.75
INCOMES, by W. S. Sparrow, Illus- ... 3.75
trated ... 3.75
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, by W. J. White ... 0.80

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL - The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR - The finest, best in the world for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, mature, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
[a264]

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor.
[a520]

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Dressing Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a40] H. HAYNES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1951]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address: "BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a221] THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
On the British Concession.
MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor.
[a520]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOL'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE'S CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 555G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [a93]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.50 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9th, 1906.

HUXLEY'S comparison of the anatomy and cerebral convolutions of man and ape satisfied most people as to their alleged consanguinity; but striking confirmation has been discovered by the German savant, PAUL UHLENHUTH. As so often happens in scientific research, he was looking for something else when he discovered the new proof of what he so happily calls the "blood-relationship" of men and apes. He was searching for an infallible test by which to distinguish human blood from all others, in cases where through lapse of time the ordinary corpuscular test is impossible. It was to the albuminous substances that he directed his attention; and he now claims to have found a method by which these albuminous materials are differentiated in various sorts of blood, even after the blood to be examined has been long dried up. Dr. UHLENHUTH ascertained, after many experiments, that serum obtained from rabbits produced sediment in an albuminous solution from hen's eggs, but not in other albumen solutions. The first discovery was that he could distinguish with certainty the albuminous substances of different birds' eggs, except where the birds were closely allied in species. This cannot be done by ordinary chemical analysis. We cannot here enter into detailed explanations of these preliminary investigations; those interested may follow Dr. UHLENHUTH step by step in his own contribution to the *Monthly Review*. Suffice it to say that, having satisfied himself of "the specialness and the extraordinary fineness of this biological reaction," he went on and discovered that it also established certain differences of the albuminous

substances in hen's blood and hen's eggs. Various other bloods were tried, but in them the rabbit serum produced nothing. A rabbit treated with a particular blood yielded a serum which produced precipitation only in that blood. In criminal cases, therefore, however old a bloodstain may be, it can be identified with certainty. That was the immediate, practical result, and the object with which the experiments were begun. But in practice it is found that while each blood has its own albuminous character, there are groups the members of which show slighter differences to each other than they do to the bloods of other groups. Evidently here was a valuable contribution to the study of congenital relations among animals. Dr. UHLENHUTH followed it up, and demonstrated in the re-agent glass the blood-relationship of horse and ass, dog and fox, sheep and goat, and so on. "The reaction produced was almost quantitatively proportionate to the degree of blood-relationship." Special investigations into the albuminous characteristics of men and apes were then undertaken, by himself and "the Englishman NUTTALL," whom we take to be Professor NUTTALL, of Cambridge. The apex of the old world, especially the anthropoids, produced results practically equal to those obtained from human blood; the reaction in the case of the apes of the new world was considerably weaker; while in the case of the lemur, which is a sort of missing link between quadruped and quadrumanus, Professor NUTTALL discovered no reaction, but Dr. UHLENHUTH says he found a very slight trace. The point is that it is now an established fact that the serum of a rabbit treated with human blood produces a sediment in human and in ape's blood, but in no other kind of blood whatever. This proves that man, the gorilla, and the chimpanzee are cousins, and not many times removed, either.

Obviously, it will be urged at this stage that a murderer in Hongkong has only to declare that the bloodstains in his case are from a monkey to baffle the criminological biologist. But that ignores Dr. UHLENHUTH's further discovery, made apparently since Professor NUTTALL published his treatise two years ago. This is to treat an animal with its relative, as an ape with human blood. The resulting serum reacts in human albumen, but not in the ape's, so fine and certain is the process. Dr. UHLENHUTH for the fine distinctions between race and race, and man and man. Anthropologists will await the result with keen interest.

Yesterday's plagues return was nine cases, all fatal.

The Chinese Government has put it on record that the Canton-Hankow Railway is to be left to the management of the gentry and people.

News has reached Tokyo that the Russian troops in the mur district still retain their war equipment, and are busy in the construction of defence works, for which Chinese coolies are engaged.

The *Tonkinese Journal*, *L'Indo-Chine*, has started a series of articles on Far Eastern towns. Momo is the subject of one of the most recent, the writer of which describes it "as a historic rather than a real colony," and remarks that its abandonment by Portugal is constant.

The *Ha Kow Daily News* says:—We learn from good authority that Viceroy Chang Ching is making arrangements for the growing of sugar beet in this province on a large scale. If successful H.E. intends to erect a large plant for the manufacture of beet sugar. We do not doubt that the sugar beet will be a thankful plant to cultivate and wish the new enterprise good success.

A message to the *Mainichi* states that the Czar has allowed all reservists now in Manchuria to take up land for colonising purposes along the route of the Siberian Railway. Each settler is to receive a grant of land. In the Harbin district, each family will be given a subsidy of 300 roubles, in the Manchouli and Taisihar districts 450 roubles, and in the district between Harbin and Boklanishina 300 roubles.

Surely it is naking of the *British Medical Journal* thus to expose a trick of the trade.—"The days are past when every self-respecting doctor was expected to dress in a style lastfully blending the divine with the undertaker. But a 'sustained and impenetrable solemnity' is still a priceless possession for those who would achieve success in medicine. If this is a natural gift, so much the better; if not, it should be acquired at any cost."

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 8th.
 The elections in France have resulted:

Government ... 262
 Opposition ... 165

THE DEATH OF MR. H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON, May 8th.
 Mr. H. M. Bevis died in the Thatched House.
 At the coroner's inquest a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.
 The Shanghai Races were continued to-day in favourable weather. There was a large attendance, and the course proved very fast, the Derby being run in record time. The results, which are appended, were generally unexpected:

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP, 1 mile.
 Brownberry (Mr. Burkill) ... 1
 Cotswold (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2
 White Blaze (Mr. Crighton) ... 3

Time—1 min. 30½ secs.
 THE SHANGHAI DERBY, 1½ miles.
 Brockton (Mr. Hayes) ... 1
 Ornament (Mr. Meyerink) ... 2
 Coxcomb (Mr. Burkill) ... 3

Time—3 min. 11½ secs.
 THE MORGANIAN PLATE, 1½ miles.
 Hanton Seventh (Mr. Burkill) ... 1
 Pittenweem (Mr. Laurence) ... 2
 Disdome (Mr. Hayes) ... 3

Time—2 min. 4½ secs.
 THE RACE CLUB CUP, two miles.
 Monsoon (Mr. Campbell) ... 1
 Trittenheimer (Mr. Hayes) ... 2
 Cardas (Mr. Cox) ... 3

Time—2 min. 4½ secs.
 THE CONCORDIA CUP, 1½ miles.
 Chehalis (Mr. Vida) ... 1
 Soyeda (Mr. Hayes) ... 2
 Antiochus (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3

Time—2 min. 40½ secs.
 THE SICCAMEI CUP, 1½ miles.
 Lavender (Mr. Burkill) ... 1
 White Blaze (Mr. Crighton) ... 2
 Cotswold (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3

Time—2 min. 37½ secs.
 THE JOCKEY CUP, one mile.
 Pittenweem (Mr. Laurence) ... 1
 Alpha (Mr. Jones) ... 2
 Fleder (Mr. Peters) ... 3

Time—2 min. 10 secs.
 THE SHANGHAI STAKES, 1½ miles.
 Cordie (Mr. Cunningham) ... 1
 Comanche (Mr. Moller) ... 2
 Argente (Mr. Meyerink) ... 3

Time—3 min. 13 secs.
 THE SPRING CUP, one mile.
 Coxcomb (Mr. Burkill) ... 1
 Gaelic (Mr. Cunningham) ... 2
 Narses (Mr. Vida) ... 3

Time—2 min. 6½ secs.
 THE SCURRY STAKES, seven furlongs.
 Cosmopolitan (Mr. Abel) ... 1
 Radium (Mr. Burkill) ... 2
 Willie Work (Mr. Schmon) ... 3

Time—1 min. 46½ secs.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]
 GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

LONDON, May 8th.
 The papers emphasize the significance of the Franco-Russian support of Great Britain at Tabah, and regard it as more important than the naval demonstration. The French Ambassador has advised the Sultan to yield, and the Russian Ambassador has been similarly instructed.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.
 LONDON, May 8th.
 China has notified the Washington Government that she will open the Manchurian ports and inland cities, only after she has completed her preparations and regulations for the government of the foreign colonies there.

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, May 6th.
 The United States battleship *Rhode Island* is ashore in Chesapeake Bay. Up to the present the tugs have failed to float her.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE BRITISH INSURANCE OFFICES.

LONDON, May 6th.
 Nearly £4,000,000 has been shipped, by the Cunard line alone, to America during the last three weeks, and the American liner *St. Paul* took £367,000. These shipments were mostly to meet the claims against the British Insurance Companies in San Francisco.

THE CHINESE ROYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

LONDON, May 6th.
 There is considerable apprehension in America at the growing strength of the Chinese boycott of American goods.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 7th.
 FROM THAT SOURCE.
 Acting under instructions from the Hongkong Government, H.B.M. Consul General in Canton has sent a despatch to Viceroy Shun requesting H. E. to effect the arrest of Lung Man-sung, a writer in the Tung Wa Hospital, who is alleged to have embezzled a sum of \$5,900 out of the institution's funds. It is said that Lung is in hiding in his native village at Lam-Tao, in a Heungshap district. It is reported that the Viceroy has sent braves to effect his arrest and to seize any property he may have.

CLAN FIGHTS.
 A big clan fight has taken place between the people of the Tong Kai and Sui Kong villages. The Nam-Hoi magistrate sent one of his deputies named Chi Chung-yu to the two villages in question to settle the trouble. The villagers refused to have anything to do with him and compelled him to turn back. The matter being reported to the Nam-Hoi, the latter has now dispatched Commodore Wong Pui-chung with a strong force of soldiers to the village, while the Nam-Hoi and Pun-Yu are also proceeding there to deal summarily with the leading offenders of both sides.

FLOODS AND FAMINE.
 The Tai-Chap, Ting-On, Fa-Kong, and Pak Mok-long district dykes, all in the Nam-ho district, have been demolished. Hundreds of houses have been swept away and the neighbouring fields are all flooded. The people have petitioned the Viceroy for help as they are homeless and in danger of starvation. It is reported that the Viceroy has ordered by three waynotes to distribute relief money amongst the sufferers. It is said that if the rains continue for a few days more a severe famine will be felt in South China.

STILL RAINING.
 The recent rains have caused many buildings to collapse. Yesterday a house in Yee Ling was carried down with a formidable crash, killing one of the inmates. At the No. 1 Police Station a huge tree fell, crashing through the Station. Fortunately for the inmates, the house did not collapse at once, and they were all able to escape. The unsuccessful cannonading to disperse the rain clouds has been abandoned.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT STRANDED.
 The U.S. gunboat *Catlin* yesterday stranded in the West River near Samchu. It was reported that the tug *Robert Cooke* had gone to her assistance, but we learned that such was not the case. Details of the occurrence have not yet come to hand.

THE BENNETT CASE.

In his judgment in the claim by Mr. H. Bennett's whilom partner at Changsha, the Shanghai Chief Justice took pains to avoid referring to Changsha as an open port, remarking that he did not wish to use a compromising word.

The effect of the judgment was that the firm's debts should be paid out of the Tls. 25,000, and that any balance remaining should come up again for adjudication. The partnership had been dissolved when Mr. Gilmore resorted to Changsha for Hankow, but the terms of the compensation entitled him to some share. It was extremely improbable, however, that there would be any balance when the debts were paid.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup took place at Happy Valley on the 5th to 7th May, 1906. The following returns were made, out of an entry of 26:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.
 Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 90 = 9 = 81
 Dr. G. M. Heston ... 96 = 13 = 83
 Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 = 18 = 83
 Mr. E. J. Grist ... 89 = 5 = 84
 Lt. J. C. Doran ... 80 = 4 = 84
 Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 93 = 2 = 85
 Mr. W. D. Kraft ... 95 = 8 = 85
 Mr. T. B. Norrie ... 95 = 7 = 88
 Mr. A. D. Galloway ... 106 = 17 = 89

POOL.
 Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 80 = 9 = 81
 Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 = 18 = 83
 Mr. E. J. Grist ... 89 = 5 = 84
 Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 93 = 2 = 85
 Lt. C. B. Down ... 97 = 7 = 90

MAT CUP.
 No returns.
 Winner of Cup and Pool.
 The next Club competition will take place on the 12th and 14th May for the Robertson Farwell Cup.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY REPORTS IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th May.
 Sir,—In the recent case of the Tramway Co. some of the remarks made by the Chief Justice must have been read by the average shareholder in local companies with more than ordinary interest, and possibly with some gratitudo. In these remarks, although His Honour did not lay down any new rules of company law, he made it quite clear to shareholders in general that they are possessed of certain definite rights, from which neither a majority nor boards of directors, nor yet general managers, can oust them.

Speaking of the Tramway Company's case and the settlement come to with the dissentients, the latter receiving \$235 per share, it was stated that, under this arrangement, these shareholders did not receive any more value for their holdings than what they would have received under the resolutions. In other words, they did not improve their position by going to law. How this is arrived at, I do not know, for, in the one case, \$400 was what the resolutions offered, while in the other, well, \$35 per share more is fairly substantial. I have spoken to some of the dissentients, in order to discover if they had made a mistake in their calculation, and they emphatically declare that all they understood was that they would be sold out neck and crop for \$200, and no more! However, as both sides to this case are apparently satisfied with the result, there is no more to be said.

Another important remark made by the Chief Justice came very opportunely at the time it did in view of the annual reports being published by the various local companies. The remark was to the effect that he did not see why honourable men of business, who had nothing to hide, should be sparing in their information to shareholders. Can it be that Sir FRANCIS Pigott, even during the short period he has been in Hongkong, has already noticed the very meagre information contained in the annual reports and accounts? Be that as it may, it is an undeniable fact that shareholders here are vouchsafed scant information in the reports submitted to them, and when it is also remembered that, in the majority of cases, it is but once a year that they can have an opportunity of looking into their affairs, it is certainly a matter of surprise that expressions of dissatisfaction are not more frequently heard. Occasionally, one sees some shareholder, more plucky than his fellow-shareholders, or, perhaps, financially more independent, makes bold to ask a question or two, when, more often than not, he is met with the rejoinder that the information he seeks is "not handy," or, "it would be detrimental to the interests of the company concerned to make such information public."

Indeed, in some quarters, the asking of questions of public meetings is regarded as a disgraceful thing, and shareholders often have to make up their mind that, to require information from the chair, he must run the gamut of severe looks, and would be treated as a hostile critic. This practice of taboos of criticism is without doubt responsible for the on-and-dried proceedings at local meetings, and it is a rule of general acceptance now that "silence" is strictly "a la mode."

As an instance, I would recall an incident which occurred at a recent meeting of a well known local and estate company. A certain shareholder asked for information respecting an item of commission, which the company had received, the reply to which, given with some heat, was that the enquirer ought to know very well what the commission was for, having paid it himself, and the matter thereupon was allowed to drop. It will be seen that the reply was intended only for the shareholder asking the question, while the rest of those present were allowed, or rather allowed themselves, to remain absolutely uninformed on the subject. And yet, not one of those, who so readily raised their hand where a show of hands was called for, could muster sufficient courage to probe the matter further. I do not, for the moment, wish it to be understood that there was anything out of the way with that item of commission. As a matter of fact, the company had earned it. I merely put it forward to show how far the fashion of silence prevails among the rank and file of shareholders at meetings.

Another remarkable instance of the prevailing dumbness occurred quite recently. 'tis in connection with the last published annual report of a leading industrial concern. The accounts showed total earnings for the year of nearly seventy-five per cent. on the capital, a result assuredly most gratifying to the company's shareholders. There was, however, one provision in the report which not only puzzled but frightened quite a number of the shareholders. It was, so far as is known, an unusual provision, absorbing nearly two-thirds of the whole year's earnings, and was given the title of "a reserve fund." It was considered an unusual provision, because the company already had the usual reserve fund, and it had been generally anticipated that any surplus would be added to that same fund. Of course, the management may have had very good and sufficient reasons for the style of division it adopted. As is well known, however, shareholders all over the globe are an extremely sensitive class of people, and they are not an exception here. No sooner were the accounts published than all sorts of rumours were started regarding this provision of "a reserve fund." One rumour had it that half of the sum provided in that manner had already been lost, another that it was all intact, while a third gave it out that it had all been lost. Whatever medium of truth there may have been in these rumours, certain it is that by the time the meeting was drawing near, all interested were eager for information on that score.

Yet, in spite of their eagerness and anxiety, not one of those who attended the meeting could find his tongue and inquire as to the truth or otherwise of the rumours, which had put so many in a panic. If this can happen with a gentleman in the chair well known for his courtesy and readiness to furnish all legitimate information, is it any wonder that in the generality of cases shareholders keep their mouths shut when, perhaps, they realise that a question might cost them a smug?

It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that in future those responsible for the publication of reports and accounts, with the advice of the Chief Justice before them, will put in these reports as much legitimate information as would keep shareholders well in touch with their interests, and would it be too much to ask those who occasionally occupy the chair to be a little more encouraging in their attitude towards questioners?—I am, etc.

OBSERVER.

REVIEWS.

Decennial Reports on the Trade, Navigation, Industries, &c., of the Ports open to foreign commerce in China, 1892-1901. Vol. 2, Southern ports, with maps, diagrams, plans, and appendices. Shanghai: Statistical Department I.M.C. \$12.
 This formidable volume of over six hundred pages, in the familiar yellow covers, does not lend itself to any normal process of reviewing, and for the most part its contents are too historical to quote. But those who are familiar with the thorough and conscientious methods inspired by "the I.G." will not need to be told that it is worth study by anyone interested in China and things Chinese. Casual exploration of its pages reveals many bits of diamondiferous clay, of sparkling items of information worthy of being dragged into the light of day.

On page 13, for instance, in the Santaro report, we find this interesting reference:—

"Aboriginal tribes, although bearing a small percentage to the total population, are fairly strong in certain localities, and offer an interesting study to the ethnologist. They are locally called *shan-chen*. The principal tribe is apparently an offshoot of the Lolo, having several customs in common with the Lolo in Yunnan, and the women also wear the extraordinary head-dress peculiar to married women of that race. They keep quite distinct from, and are a mystery to, the Chinese. They are said to have no literature; they speak, in addition to the local dialect, a tongue of their own. The men wear clothes similar to the Chinese; but the women invariably wear a distinct dress, quite different from the Chinese— it consists of a short blouse, a tunic (flow in the neck, usually folding over the centre of the breast), an ornamental bodice, and a long frame head-dress, extending well out in front of and behind the head, ornamented with strings of beads and silverware. They hold the dog in some veneration, and believe that they were originally changed from that animal to human form. In features they differ from the Chinese, and have fully bearded—the women, especially, being well made, and of course, of the Lolo, having several customs in common with the Lolo in Yunnan, and the women also wear the extraordinary head-dress peculiar to married women of that race. They keep quite distinct from, and are a mystery to, the Chinese. They are said to have no literature; they speak, in addition to the local dialect, a tongue of their own. The men wear clothes similar to the Chinese; but the women invariably wear a distinct dress, quite different from the Chinese— it consists of a short blouse, a tunic (flow in the neck, usually folding over the centre of the breast), an ornamental bodice, and a long frame head-dress, extending well out in front of and behind the head, ornamented with strings of beads and silverware. 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SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 8th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

An appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the case of the seven witnesses who were sentenced to three months imprisonment by his Lordship for perjury in the hearing of the trial of an issue to determine whether Wong Ka-chung was a partner of the Lai Hing Bank at the time of its bankruptcy was commenced. It will be remembered that an appeal against the decision and an application for the release of the witnesses were made before the Chief Justice a few weeks ago, but his Lordship dismissed the appeal. The present action was an appeal to the Full Court against that judgment. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Branton of Messrs. Branton and Hall, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Sharp—This is an appeal from the judgment of his Lordship, the Chief Justice delivered on 24th April last.

The Chief Justice—I see the seven men are present.

Mr. Sharp—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I must ask formally so that it will appear on the record. Have you, Mr. Branton, any news of Wong Ka-chung?

Mr. Howell—He is not in the Colony, my Lord.

Mr. Sharp—I think it is unnecessary to read the whole notice of appeal setting out the effect of that decision. We asked that decision be rescinded, and we ask that the original order dated 10th April committing those men to prison be annulled and that the appellants be discharged and that the appellants be released.

The Puisse Judge—This is simply an appeal against the commitment of these men?

Mr. Sharp—Yes. Continuing, he said that the motion was in exactly the same terms as the previous motion. It was important to consider the jurisdiction under which these men were committed. That jurisdiction was contained in section 31 of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1873, which stated that "it might be lawful for the Court to direct a prosecution" against a person committing perjury or that the Court might commit such witness as for contempt of Court or fine him. They submitted, with regard to that section, that the phrase "it appears to the Court" must be taken to be the equivalent of "it judicially appears to the Court"; that is to say, it appears to the Court after the observation of the essential principles on which judicial enquiries are conducted. There was one other phrase on which he thought it necessary to comment—"as for contempt of court". That, they submitted, meant that the jurisdiction contemplated was the same as jurisdiction for contempt. He thought he was right in saying that such a jurisdiction there contemplated could be exercised in the event of contempt.

The Chief Justice—I thought you were disposed to say before that the words were almost superfluous.

Mr. Sharp—Oh, no. That is why we gave your Lordship authorities under contempt. We have to rely, so far as cases go, on contempt, because for the very excellent reason that there is no jurisdiction as this in England as applied to perjury. We thought there might be such a jurisdiction in India, but on looking we find that there is not—at least we cannot find it.

The Chief Justice—There was a jurisdiction in England once upon a time.

Mr. Sharp—We relied upon contempt cases because we considered the jurisdiction given was that jurisdiction. I think we said to your Lordship it was not contempt. Proceeding, he submitted that the commitment was bad upon the grounds stated in the motion. The first ground was that the prisoners were not told by his Lordship, the Chief Justice, what statements made by them respectively constituted the alleged perjury. The second ground was that an opportunity was not given to the prisoners of being heard in their own defence. After referring to statements in his Lordship's judgment, Counsel submitted that it was a fundamental and invariable principle of English law that no person could be punished until he had been given an opportunity of being heard on his own behalf. And this principle was not confined to criminal matters. The law would not permit any person to be injured by any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding on his person or his property without being heard. Especially should that principle be observed in such a case as the present, in the case of witnesses charged with committing perjury in their evidence. Such a case was for obvious reasons stronger than a case of contempt committed in open Court. A witness was not a party to the case; he was probably absent when the evidence was given contrary to the evidence in which he is alleged to have committed perjury. Therefore he did not know on what evidence he was committed. It was not necessary to say what defence these men would have presented, but he submitted they had a clear right to be heard. He would now ask their Lordships' attention to a few authorities, in support of the propositions which he submitted.

The Chief Justice—The question which puzzles me is as to how it is to be carried out.

Mr. Sharp—I don't say how it is to be done. They must have the opportunity of being heard.

The Chief Justice—What is the procedure to be followed?

Mr. Sharp said he was not prepared to indicate the procedure, and explained that it was their intention to carry the appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—We know you are thinking of it.

Mr. Sharp—We are doubtful whether it would be prudent to adopt the course of taking the appeal straight to the Privy Council. As you know, objection might be taken by the Privy Council that we had not exhausted our local remedies. It is not clear where the Privy Council is disposed to consider that essential and where it is not. Continuing his argument with regard to the absent witness, he contended that his case was practically the same as the others, because it was necessary that he should be present in order to say what he had to say in his own defence.

The Chief Justice—But if he goes to Canton?

Mr. Sharp—Then your Lordship cannot exercise that judgment.

The Chief Justice—Then what is a judge to do?

Mr. Sharp—Your Lordship has not got summary jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—Is it destroyed?

Mr. Sharp—You cannot exercise it. In that particular case it would be destroyed. Your Lordship has the right to send for him and give him an opportunity of answering the charge.

The Chief Justice—I thought you said I had no power to bring him here.

Mr. Sharp—Oh yes, you have power to bring him here.

The Chief Justice—Supposing I could not bring him here for three months?

Mr. Sharp—I think we are agreed on that point—that your Lordship has power to send for him. Your Lordship takes the initial steps of expressing yourself on the subject of the perjury. One man is absent, and you send for him. I certainly think that the proceedings would continue.

The Chief Justice—I consider that unless the absence of the witness is satisfactorily explained this case breaks down completely.

Mr. Sharp—This is only a formal appeal.

The Chief Justice—Yes.

Mr. Sharp resumed his argument and indicated that the appeal was not on the merits but on the ground of the irregularity of the procedure.

The Chief Justice then referred to a case decided in 1831, when Lord Brougham dealt with a case of what was called prevarication on the part of witnesses.

Mr. Sharp held that that decision had been over-ruled by later judgments. He proceeded to argue that the writ of *habeas corpus* was applicable to the present case. The writ was the proper and the readiest, probably the best, manner of raising the question whether the decision was made in a legal, regular, and judicial manner. After applying himself to points in his Lordship's judgment, and contending that the men should have had a opportunity of answering the charge—

The Chief Justice asked how this was to be carried out. Mr. Sharp could not put forward an argument like that without considering its practical result. If these men went into the box, who was to tell the witness for the other side? How could the Court try the case?

Mr. Sharp said it might lead to a contrary decision, but if it was just, why shouldn't it?

The Chief Justice asked how the statements were to be tested? Was the Court to do it?

Mr. Sharp replied that if a man wanted to call, say, John Smith in his defence, John Smith must be called.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Sharp's argument amounted to hearing one side only.

Mr. Sharp concluded his argument by asking their Lordships to rescind the judgment under appeal and to make the order for which they asked in two motions.

Mr. Pollock also addressed the Court. He said it was important to bear in mind that the alternative power conferred by the section, the power to commit witnesses to prison, was an alternative to the power of ordering a prosecution to be instituted for perjury, because it was fair to infer that the alternative in ordinary principles would be applicable to the trial for perjury. He argued that they should have been proceeded for perjury and thus given an opportunity to make a defence. But as a matter of fact from witnesses they were committed into convicted persons without knowing the specific act with which they were accused. For all they knew when called upon they might have been called up for the purpose of being commended for the straightforward manner in which they gave their evidence.

The Chief Justice intimated that he agreed with Mr. Pollock in so far as there was no half-way house between the procedure adopted by the Court in the present instance and a retrial of the whole case.

Mr. Pollock—Not a new trial. I think it extremely doubtful whether the appellants could (as convicted perjurers) repeat their evidence. They could get others to support their former evidence.

Mr. Pollock quoted authority to show the construction to be placed on the words "if it appears to the Court" in Ordinance 3 of 1873, section 31. In *Bonker v. Evans* the judgment said "No proposition can be more clearly established than that a man cannot incur loss of liberty or property until he had had a fair opportunity of answering the charges against him, unless the Legislature has expressly or impliedly given the authority to act without that very necessary preliminary."

The section of the Supreme Court Ordinance so far from implying that the right was to be withheld should that it was to be respected. After further argument Mr. Pollock submitted that the Chief Justice had acted without jurisdiction in sentencing the witnesses to imprisonment without the preliminary steps being complied with.

The Chief Justice thought otherwise and pointed out that there was nothing in the statute which said so; Mr. Pollock inferred it.

Mr. Pollock said there was no point to which he would refer and that was the question of signature. He understood the signature was "by order of the Court A. Sedh, Registrar."

The Chief Justice—It is not a signature; it is a certificate by the Registrar that an order has been issued by the Court.

Mr. Pollock—My point is that there is no signature by the committing authority. We submit that such a signature is required. Nobody can be legally detained under a warrant unless that warrant is signed by the committing authority.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

KIAOCHOW TRADE REPORT, 1905.

Following is the annual report of Mr. E. Ohmer, Commissioner of Customs, with one or two unimportant deletions:—The trade of the year 1905 has been satisfactory throughout. The same gratifying increase in both Imports and Exports, reported annually since the opening of the port, have again to be recorded. Profits to merchants have been fair and healthy developments in several directions give good promise of further expansion of trade. The total value of the 1905 trade, Hk. Tls. 22.3 millions, shows an increase of Hk. Tls. 3.5 millions, or nearly 20 per cent. over the total in the previous year, of this amount, Hk. Tls. 17 millions is the value of the trade carried on in vessels of Foreign type and Hk. Tls. 5.3 millions is the value of the junk trade. While the latter has remained stationary throughout these years, fluctuating within the limits of about 25 per cent., chiefly in harmony with the harvest, the former has grown steadily every year and is still capable of considerable development. The import of Foreign goods has increased from Hk. Tls. 8.7 millions in 1904 to Hk. Tls. 10.8 millions, while the value of direct Exports to Foreign countries, Hk. Tls. 2.4 millions, has nearly doubled during the year. The principal feature of the year's trade, deserving of special notice, is the general increase of exports, which until now has been the weak point in the trade of this port. Among these two staples—Coal and Beans—appear for the first time in quantities which will be further noticed in their proper places below, and give promise of future development and augmentation of tonnage and trade. Another article deserving of notice is Straw Braids.

This staple has, thanks to the efforts of the merchants and the aid of the railway, been gradually drawn to this port; the export has risen from 989 piculs in 1903 to 25,383 piculs in 1904 and 41,417 piculs in 1905, of which 24,628 piculs were sent direct to Foreign countries, chiefly England and Germany. Tientsin has now become the principal market in North China for this article, having outstripped both Chefoo and Tientsin. The principal factors that have contributed to this happy result are no doubt the railway and the facilities offered by the magnificent harbour. The latter is progressing rapidly, and with the completion of the road, which will be looked for soon, will have accommodation for a dozen steamers working at a time. The end of the Manchurian war doubtless contributed to stimulate trade during the last quarter of the year. A further and considerable improvement may be looked for in 1906, the German Government have decided to restrict to the harbour the free area, which hitherto comprised the whole of the German territory, and the Customs. The additional Customs Convention concluded on the 1st December, 1905, comes into force on the 1st January, 1906; Customs control of railway traffic outside of the free-port territory and of the frontier traffic will cease; merchandise leaving the free-port territory will, with certain exceptions, pay Import Duty according to the General Treaty Tariff, and is then free to go anywhere into the hinterland without restriction. As regards the latter, the Colonial Government will receive a contribution to the expenses of the territory 20 per cent. of the Import Duty, the amount being subject to revision every five years. This long looked-for event practically removes all restriction to trade with the interior. Passengers and goods may now freely move to and from the hinterland without Customs control and restriction of any kind, and Tientsin, by relieving its free-port area to the harbour in exchange for free port of call with the Shanghai hinterland, will reap the chief benefit of this change. It is safe to predict that the year 1906 will show a large increase in the trade of this port and fully prove the wisdom of the new Customs arrangement.

The year's harvest has, on the whole, been good, only two articles—Fruits and Beans—suffered from frost and drought—yielding poorer crops. The export of produce has, however, not been in keeping with the yield. As regards Silk, the Yellow and Wild Raw, the Shanghai prices being low, it was found more profitable to work up the article into Pongee and export to Peking by land, both Silk and Pongee, and to Manchuria, the latter chiefly by junks from the northern coast ports. Silk spinning and weaving in the interior has, moreover, received a new impetus through two schools established in Tientsin and Chang-hai, which are expected to turn out annually a considerable number of trained hands, and consequently considerably larger amounts of Pongee, etc., are being manufactured there. In groundnut oil likewise the export has been smaller than usual and than is warranted by the good crop of groundnut. A considerable amount of groundnut oil now remains on the market for export in 1906. This is partly due to bad market in the South and partly to one of these monetary crises caused by gambling operations to which referred to in my T. of the 1st of 1905. The latter, however, two of the old Ningpo firms have had to close, leaving only two in this centuries-old trade; four cash shops are either bankrupt or about to close, while three others will be able to tide over their difficulties. In this connection it should be recorded that the Shanghai government has established a Mint for coining copper 10-cash pieces, which is already in operation. Our statistics show an import of 15,000 piculs of Copper for 1905. The value of goods largely imported from Shanghai (vide Treasury statistics) are already in circulation, and it is hoped will help to steady the market and prevent the mischievous gambling operation above referred to.

REVENUE.—The total collection amounts to Hk. Tls. 545,150, of which Hk. Tls. 491,619 is Foreign and Hk. Tls. 53,531 Native Customs Revenue. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the Native collection shows a decrease in both Imports and Exports of about Hk. Tls. 5.0, while the Foreign collection has increased by about Hk. Tls. 118,000, or about 30 per cent. This increase is mainly in Import Duties, which show an advance of Hk. Tls. 9,000; while Export Duties show an increase of Hk. Tls. 10,000 and Coast Trade Duties of Hk. Tls. 6,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—(a) Imports.—The value of the direct Foreign Imports, exclusive of Railway and Mining Materials, is Hk. Tls. 37,958, an increase as compared with the total of the preceding year of Hk. Tls. 1,216,604, or nearly 50 per cent. The value of Foreign Imports from Native ports, chiefly Shanghai, amounted to Hk. Tls. 6,458,100, showing also an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,149,139, or over 20 per cent. The large increase in the direct Foreign trade is all the more satisfactory, as it is distributed fairly evenly over all classes of goods, thereby giving promise of continuation in the future. Cotton Goods have increased in value to the extent of Hk. Tls. 310,758; Miscellaneous Pieces Goods, Hk. Tls. 98,813; Metals, Hk. Tls. 24,783; Artificial Indigo, Hk. Tls. 74,124; Window Glass, Hk. Tls. 14,288; Japan Matches, Hk. Tls. 119,247; Needles, Hk. Tls. 5,587; Sugar, Hk. Tls. 70,656; Timber, Hk. Tls. 65,210; Wine, Hk. Tls. 7,105; and Sundries, Hk. Tls. 248,803; while a comparatively small decrease is shown only in Korean Oil, to the extent of Hk. Tls. 56,388.

(b) Exports.—The value of the direct Exports to Foreign countries amounts to Hk. Tls. 2,430,350, and is nearly three times that of the preceding year (Hk. Tls. 845,302), while the value of the Exports to Chinese ports, Hk. Tls. 4,794,908, shows a small decline of Hk. Tls. 8,861. The most important increases in the direct trade are: Beans, Hk. Tls. 569,506 (to Japan); Bristles, Hk. Tls. 5,429; Coal, Hk. Tls. 50,164; Wild Raw Silk, Hk. Tls. 11,187; Shanghai Pongee, Hk. Tls. 39,389; and Straw Braids, Hk. Tls. 903,236. Of these articles, Beans and Coal appear for the first time in appreciable quantities. The former, due to a decline in Newshang shipments owing to the war is not likely to figure in the Returns for 1906 to the same extent; but a beginning having been made, the export of this article is likely to gradually develop into a steady trade. While Shanghai Coal, which has considerably improved in quality and has locally already driven Japan and others almost out of the market, is sure to have an increasing demand on the coast of China and become one of the staple Exports of this port. Another most satisfactory feature of the Export trade is the rapid increase in the direct shipment to Foreign countries of Straw Braids. While in 1904 shipment amounted to 25,383 piculs or nearly as much as was shipped from Tientsin (26,295 piculs), and over a third of the total shipped from North China (63,500 piculs), the export during 1905 has risen to 11,417 piculs, of which 24,628 piculs were direct shipments against 9,884 piculs in 1904.

Coast Trade.—(a) Original Shipments Coastwise.—The total export of native goods to coast ports amounted to Hk. Tls. 4,794,908, against Hk. Tls. 5,403,768 in the preceding year. Of this total, goods to the coast of Hk. Tls. 2,430,350 were carried by Native junks, and Hk. Tls. 2,451,008 by Foreign vessels. A decline is chiefly noticeable in Yellow Raw Silk, 1,871 piculs, which is due solely to the low prices obtainable at Shanghai and the high prices ruling in Peking and Manchuria, which took the whole supply, being conveyed to Peking by land and to Manchuria, by junk, from northern coast ports in Groundnut Oil, to the extent of about 16,000 piculs, and from Peking, 600 piculs (in the last two commodities the falling off was due to a bad harvest) and in Cow Hides, 2,500 piculs. Increases are shown in Pongees, 63 piculs; Refuse Silk, 1,391 piculs; Goat-skin Bags, 50,000 pieces; Fat Caps, 82,000 pieces; Melon Seeds, 11,000 piculs; Dog-skin Bags, 4,000 pieces; and Fish Vegetables (Cabbages), 2,000 piculs.

(b) Coastwise Arrivals.—The total not value of coastwise arrivals, Hk. Tls. 10,724,815, shows an increase of about 15 per cent. over the total in 1904 (Hk. Tls. 9,199,230). Of this amount, Hk. Tls. 6,458,100 represent the value of Foreign goods, almost all from Shanghai, against Hk. Tls. 5,308,371 in the preceding year; and Hk. Tls. 4,265,715, the value of Native goods, chiefly from the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, against Hk. Tls. 3,880,359 in 1904. Of the latter amount, Hk. Tls. 2,947,070 is the value of Native goods arriving by junks, and Hk. Tls. 1,318,645 of that arrived by steamers. The principal increases in Foreign goods are to be found in Cotton Piece Goods, Metals, Window Glass, Matches, Needles, and Sugar (for details, vide comparative table).

Shipping.—(a) Under General Regulations.—409 steamers and 6 sailing vessels, of together, 42,673 tons entered the port during the year. Of these, 327 steamers and 6 sailing vessels arrived with cargo and 13 steamers in ballast. 33 steamers and 6 sailing vessels cleared during the year, of which 31 steamers left with cargo, and 24 steamers and 6 sailing vessels in ballast. As compared with the total in 1904, the entries show an increase of 55 vessels and 37,616 tons. The total entries and clearances during the year amounted to 811 vessels, of 843,630 tons.

(b) Under Internal Steam Navigation Rules.—A beginning was made during the year to open trade with Hukow; but the difficulties, chiefly of navigation, still restrict the undertaking to a small scale. One vessel, the *ss. Chefoo*, 135 tons, made 11 trips altogether—3 with cargo and 8 in ballast inwards, and 6 with cargo, and 5 in ballast outwards making a total of 22 entries and clearances, aggregating 2,970 tons.

(c) Of Naive junks, 4,389 entered and 4,338 cleared during the year, of a carrying capacity inwards of 145,201 piculs and outwards of 144,794 piculs. As compared with the previous year's figures the total entries and clearances show an increase of 418 vessels and an increase in the carrying capacity of 451,582 piculs.

The Shanghai Railway Company did a prosperous business during the year, having conveyed 303,000 tons of goods and 795,000 passengers, which is an increase of 69 per cent. in the former and 42 per cent. in the latter category as compared with the figures of the previous year. With the new Customs arrangement trade and railway traffic will receive a fresh impetus, and the line, which is now beginning to pay dividends, is to become a lucrative investment as well as a boon to the country. The Shanghai Mining Company is also progressing favourably. The Pangtze mines raised 134,000 tons of coal during 1905, which was used partly for the railway and partly locally, and some was exported. With the opening of the Amoy pit during 1906 a considerably increased output and export is expected to be reached. At this mine, 200 Chinese are employed, the latter at a pay of from 40 to 600 small cash a day for 8 hours' work. In the Poshan region the Teleshan shaft has been completed to a depth of 116 metres, and mining operations will commence during 1906. The station at Tsinglingchen reports the discovery of a vein of magnetic iron ore, 2,500 metres in length and from 10 to 35 metres in thickness, containing 65 per cent. of iron, free from any deleterious substances. In both regions the relations with the officials and the people were excellent, and the prospects throughout are good. A steaming dock, capable of taking in vessels of 15,000 tons capacity, 9 metres depth, 140 metres length and 26 metres width, commenced work in October, and took in and repaired during the three winter months war and merchant vessels of together 14,614 tons. The dock is fitted with the most modern appliances for lighting, heating, electrically lighted, and a central station, which is arranged to light up the vessels for work at night inside and outside. Vessels in dock can also be heated by steam from the dock. The workshops are capable of executing work of all kinds. Two cranes, of 20 tons capacity each, are now available, and from the beginning of 1906 a giant crane capable of lifting 150 tons at a distance of 14 metres will be ready for work. The published docking rates vary according to the size of the vessel, from 40 cents per ton for a 500 ton vessel to 20 cents for a vessel of 6,000 tons and upwards. The Silk Industrial Establishment is now in full work. Its products have found a ready sale, being highly appreciated in Europe. At present it employs 600 hands, which it is intended gradually to raise to 900. The majority of these have had from two to three years' training and turn out good work. The establishment, which is near Tsungken, the railway station 18 kilometres north of Tientsin, is quite a settlement of its own and a model of its kind, which will bear comparison with any in Europe. The employees are all housed by the company, men and women apart, supervised by elders are well fed and cared for, and, in consequence, employment by the company is eagerly sought for. Besides the above

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$38.00

No. 4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-6d.) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEIERSH-BIERBROUWERIJ

"DE AMSTEL"

AMSTERDAM

LIGHT

ABSOLUTELY

PURE

FREE

PALATABLE

FROM

PASTEURIZED
EXPORT
PILSENER
BEER.

SEDIMENT.

Per Case 4 Doz. Quarts ... \$16.50
" 1 " Pints ... 4.15
" 6 " " ... 16.50
" 12 " " ... 27.5

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

TELEPHONE No. 135.

[35]

there have been established during the last two years here a brewery, a soap manufacturing, and a tannery, which are now in full working and give every promise of success. There were also two dairy farms started during 1905, but both met with the great misfortune that the animals, 36 fine specimens from Europe and Austria, all landed in perfect condition, died of rinderpest: one lot after two weeks and the other within two months after arrival. Finally, it remains to place on record the successful attempts which have been made during recent years to improve the fruit production in these regions by grafting. The Forestry Department has, since 1901, imported a quantity of fine trees from Europe and California, has instructed the farmers how to graft, and is now distributing gratis thousands of grafts of all kinds to the people who are anxious to secure them. In 1905 Foreign fruit appeared in the market in small quantities, and as both soil and climate are suitable, a considerable export of Foreign fruit may be looked for ere long.

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT TOKYO.

A catalogue has been published by the military authorities of the various articles captured—by heavy artillery to leather straps—by the Japanese forces during the late war. The following are the principal items:—

Swords	6292
Lances	163
Rifles	110,548
Rifle ammunition, rounds	24,718,766
Field artillery, pieces	359
Artillery, over 312 calibre pieces	36
Artillery, 152 calibre pieces	94
Artillery, 122 calibre and under pieces	38
Machine-guns	79
Ammunition-carts	1,947
Heavy artillery ammunition, rounds	1,947
Light artillery ammunition, rounds	24,718
Cartridges of various descriptions	23,285
Field-pieces	203
War balloons	5,316
Engineers' tools	1,663
Various other implements	2,438
Leather straps	82
Iron boats	7,999
Cases of powder	398
Revolvers	95
Anchors	432
Bagles	71
Drums	71

From the above list a large selection was to be made and publicly exhibited in the grounds outside the Imperial Palace at Tokyo during the military review. This exhibit was to consist of 1,150 swords, 70,000 rifles, 281 field-pieces, 178 heavy guns, 52 machine-guns, 1,138 ammunition carts, 624 other carts of various descriptions, 11,612 rtridges, and one balloon. Of the field-pieces exhibited there were 8.7cm. guns, 7.5cm. and 9cm. guns, and 3-inch quick-firers. These were captured during the battle of Chuliencheng and succeeding engagements. The 23 and 24cm. guns were mounted on the forts at Port Arthur facing the sea, while the 12cm. guns were on the land forts at Port Arthur. Of the heavy guns captured at Nanshan, four were afterwards used by the Japanese at Liaoyang and after, and the 12cm. and 3mm. machine-guns were captured either at Port Arthur or Nanshan. The war balloon was captured while being transported to Port Arthur.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 12.10 pm.—The barometer has fallen in N.E. Japan, and risen on the Chi coast.

The area of high pressure remains over E. Japan and the depression appears to be filling up off the W. coast of Japan.

Gradients are slight on the China coast, and moderate N.E. winds, may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light or moderate E. winds; showery.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s str. *Tremont* left Shanghai on the 8th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 7th inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

The steamer *Yangtze* will leave Kobe 11th inst. for Hongkong via Moji, and is due here 19th inst.

The San Francisco papers last to hand were printed just before the disaster. Something of a coincidence occurs, where one of them has called a "fake" article, with "fake" photos, describing the destruction of an American city by prehistoric monsters.

THE ROBINSON
PIANO CO., LD.

NEW PIANOS.

\$70 Cash

and 18 payments of \$20 each

or \$385 Cash.

Great strength and Superior to anything in the Colony.

STEINWAY,
BECHSTEIN,
KRAUSS, HAAKE,
HOPKINSON,
WINKELMAN,

ON

CORRESPONDING TERMS,

ALSO

BABY GRANDS

AND

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Billings, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. in day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Cables: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DR. L. L. FRANCO having resigned from the post of Managing Director of PHARMACIA POPULAR, Macao, begs to thank all his customers who have helped him for so many years, and also his creditors for consideration shown him.

1039

WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT CLERK, Senior, Good Handwriting, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic Essential. Apply, stating Age, Salary required, and experience to SUPERINTENDING CIVIL ENGINEER, H.M. NAVAL YARD.

1045

DOCTOR WANTED.

To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.

For Particulars, apply to

G. DE CAMPEAUX.

Agent Messageries Maritimes Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with Drying, Dressing, and Bath-rooms; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram, fitted with superior baths and with hot and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LAND (20 ACRES) ON SANDEMAN ROAD, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to put to Public Auction on or after the 30th June next (unless previously disposed of by private sale) ALL THAT 1000 OR PARCEL OF LAND known as Suburban Grant 64, situated in the East Coast District of British North Borneo, on Sandakan Bay (original grant 999 years from 6th day of February, 1889) and having a total area of 20 acres 15 perches. They are accordingly prepared to receive and consider offers for this valuable property. No offer should be less than \$15,000 for the Western half of the grant, which carries with it the benefits of the sublease to the CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD., or \$5,000 for the Eastern half.

Vendors are open to allowing part of the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum if desired.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents for the Vendors,

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

The following are some particulars of the above Property, supplied by the vendor without guarantee:—The land is divided into two nearly equal parts of about 10 acres each, each having a water frontage of a stream which forms the Eastern boundary of the property. The Western half has been sublet since 1889 to the CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD., who have erected thereon a fully equipped Saw Mill; this sublease will run out early in 1919. The benefits of this sublease will pass by right of purchase at date of sale to the purchaser. The Eastern half of the grant is unlet except for a few squatters' licences of no importance, but the valuable site it offers for special purposes on lucrative terms. All Coal and other Minerals under the said land are strictly reserved to the Chartered Company, whose Land Regulations apply to the grant, and any purchaser must be deemed to have due notice of same.

1040

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgkin will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

BROOKLYN LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAEKWAR."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th May will be subject to risk.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"DAPHNE."

Captain Schipper, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

The steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Ltd.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

[1043]

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED.

YOUNG CLERK, must be a Quick Writer and Typist.

Apply to—

ROBINSON PIANO Co.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906.

[1006]

DOCTOR WANTED.

To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.

For Particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

[945]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

E. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

[414]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SEASON

will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Clubs.

The COMMITTEE invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for events Nos. 2 and 4.

C. G. MACKIE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

[1032]

CLUB GERMANIA.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB GERMANIA will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1906, at 6 P.M.

By Order,

C. W. HEBUSER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

[1019]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. SWAN has REMOVED from No. 7, Alexandra Buildings, to 18, BAY BUILDINGS, 1st Floor, next to Shanghai Life Insurance Co.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

[1012]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

[47]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTE, WEGENER & Co.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

[122]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

"CALIBRE 7.3 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGE RING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS."

HEYMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

[45]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 984 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 361 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamers "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.), especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear always ready for Short Notice.

[135]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 10th May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,

2 VALUABLE STAMP COLLECTIONS,

also a FINE HUNDRED SETS OF STAMPS.

TERMS—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

[1015]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street,

On FRIDAY,

the 11th May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,

A Quantity of FURNITURE,

comprising—

WARDROBES (Beveled Glass) DRESS-

ING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, BED-

STEADS, ICE-BOXES, CARPETS,

OVERMANTELS, FILTER, CHAIRS,

SITTING ROOM SUITE, TABLES,

SHANGHAI PUB. OFFICE DESKS,

COPYING PRESS and Miscellaneous Goods.

TERMS—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

[1036]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1906, for Account of the Concerned, at the Residence, No. 2, Antrim

Villas, Des Vaux Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable FURNITURE,

CARPETS, BUGS (Large and Small), PIC-

TURES, ENGRAVINGS, FILTER,

GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

Also,

A VICTORIA GRAMAPHONE, in Perfect Condition.

TERMS—As usual.

On View from Friday, 11th May.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906.

[1019]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On THURSDAY,

the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

originally intended to be put up at the Kwun Tung Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Charlamowitch Tetjukow, of Sagrajewo.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing cement, by the dry system, consists among others of—

LOCOMOTIVES... (Said, Copenhagen).

MILLING MACHINES... (Said, Copenhagen).

COILING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr. Electrical) (Allg. Elec. Comp.).

TRUCKS, &c., &c. (Orenstein & Koppel).

&c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kjekskorsholm, near Malmo, in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from—

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hamburg & Hongkong,

and LAWYER BUBNOFF,

in St. Petersburg,

Vassili O'row,

4 Linie, Haus No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs.

HUGHES & HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

[997]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,

and

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort.

Well furnished rooms facing the harbour.

For terms, apply to

Mrs. G. SACHSE,

"St. George's House,"

Hongkong, 17th March, 1905.

[44]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

ONE LARGE FRONT BEDROOM with

Board for one or two Gentlemen.

Apply at—

No. 2, KNOTSFORD TERRACE,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906.

[704]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September 1905.

[673]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RES

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ESANG, British steamer, 8th May, from Canton.
GAEKWAR, British str., 3276, G. M. Jackson,
8th May—London 24th Mar. and Singapore
2nd May, General. Sander, Wicks & Co.
HAICHING, British str., 1367, A. E. Hodgins,
8th May—Foshow 4th May, Amoy 8th and
Swatow 7th, General—Douglas Laiprak
& Co.
MANILA, Norwegian str., 1394, E. Erickson,
8th May—Chetoo 3rd May, General—
Chine.
MERIONETHSHIRE, British str., 1353, D. D.
Avies, 7th May—Shanghai 4th May,
General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
PERTIN, British str., 2522, Le Mars, 8th May,
Kobe 2nd May, General—P. & O.
S. N. Co.
RUBI, British str., 1311, D. J. Lawson, 7th
May—Manila 5th May, General—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.
SACHSEN, German str., 3118, Latten-Petersen,
8th May—Yokohama and Shanghai 5th
May, Mail and General—Melchers & Co.
SHANGHAI, British str., 1078, J. R. Scott,
8th May—Seigon 3d May, Rice—Chine.
SHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 999, M. Nomoto,
8th May—Shanghai via Foshow, Amoy
and Swatow 1st May, General—Osaka
Shosen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office
May 8th.

Anchisa, British str., for Saigon.
Bellerophon, British str., for Singapore.
Gaeckwar, British str., for Shanghai.
Hain, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
Johnnie, German str., for Haiphong.
Pekin, British str., for Singapore.
Nanking, British str., for Calcutta.
Kam, British str., for Shanghai.
Willehad, German str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
EASTERN, British str., for Yokohama.
FRITTO ARTELLI, Aust. str., for Singapore.
FRUM, German str., for Canton.
HAIKUN, British str., for Coast Ports.
KUMSANG, British str., for Calcutta.
RICHMOND, British str., for Japan.
TAN, British str., for Manila.
TIANAN, British str., for Yokohama.
ZALDA, British str., for Amoy.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Shanghai* reports: Light
winds, fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The British str. *Rubi* reports: Light to
moderate variable winds and smooth sea, fine,
clear weather up to lat. 21° N.; from then dull
and showery weather.
The British str. *Merionethshire* reports: Hazy
weather was experienced on the voyage down
with smooth sea. Passed I.M.S. Keel off
Tung Ying bound up at 7 p.m. on the 5th inst.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 7th.
ABREVED DOCKS.—
Kowloon Docks.—U.S.S. *Barry*, U.S.S.
Bainbridge, *Brand*, *Longue*, *Alta*, *Sungking*,
Lin, *Ton*, *Amiral de Barmont*, *Haiphong*,
Remouart.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Heim*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

BROCKLEBANK LINE TO THE
FAR EAST.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"GAEKWAR,"
will leave for the above places TO-DAY the
9th inst. p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [1011]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steam-
ers to ADEN, SEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORIO and GENOA,
also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITE-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO;
Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAHRAIN, also BARCELONA,
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)
THE Steamship
"ISCHIA,"
Captain Doder, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to
TAWAO, LABAD DATU, LABUAN,
JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.
THE Steamship
"BORNEO,"
Captain F. Semblil (ready to load on FRIDAY,
the 11th inst.), will leave on SATURDAY,
the 12th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. 5

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Bolton, will be despatched for the
above Port on SATURDAY, the 12th inst.,
at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [1023]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Black Point.	3. From Black Point to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	WAG & BLO	BEETH
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENNETT	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP	MANILA	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP	DELHI	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MOYNE	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	POLYMER	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JETIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	C. F. D. L. L. L.	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SACHSEN	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SILVIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	STHOSIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ACOLIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	RHENANIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	CAUCAS	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	VANDALIA	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	RAMAY	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SATUMA	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TIDRUS	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TRENTON	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MINNESOTA	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ARABIA	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	WILHELM	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TRINIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ORANGE BRANCH	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	WILHELM	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PERMANENT	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TUJATAP	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DAPHNE	Brit. str.	k.w.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KALAN	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ESANG	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	GAEKWAR	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SHOSHU MARU	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	YOSHIO	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	HOPKINS	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	CHOTANG	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SAKAZI	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	AKASHI MARU	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	OCENA	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DAIGI MARU	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DAIJI MARU	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MAIZURU MARU	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	YOUNG	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KUO	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ISCHIA	Brit. str.	—

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
FOR
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "ESANG" Wed. day, 9th May, 4 p.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 11th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI "HOPSANG" Friday, 11th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI "CHOYSANG" Sunday, 13th May, daylight.
* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtsze Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
HONGKONG, 3rd May, 1906. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA. CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila	On 12th May, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 19th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
HONGKONG, 7th May, 1906. GENERAL MANAGERS. 15

HONGKONG-NEW YORK. AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)
S.S. "RAMSAY" ... About 20th May, 1906.
S.S. "ANGLO SAXON" ... About Beginning of July.
For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
HONGKONG, 6th April, 1906. GENERAL AGENTS. 19

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SINGAPORE and BOMBAY	{ PEKIN } { W. R. Le Mars } { W. R. Le Mars }	9th May, p.m.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP	{ MANILA } { A. W. Anderson, R.N.R. }	About 9th May	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI	{ PESHAWUR } { E. Spicer, R.N.R. }	About 16th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	{ OCEANA } { W. Hayward, R.N.R. }	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS	{ DELHI } { J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. }	Noon, 19th May	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
HONGKONG, 9th May, 1906. Superintendent. 1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BENVENUE"
Captain Kroble, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 12th May.
To be followed by s.s.
"BENALDER" and "BENMOHR."
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [881]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"SALAZIE"
Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about MONDAY, 14th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. [2]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADELPHI, S. Y. P. T.
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAYRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"POLYNESE,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th
May, at 1 p.m.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:
S.S. "GALEONNIEN" ... 29th May.
S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 12th June.
S.S. "OCEANIE" ... 26th June.
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 10th July.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... 24th July.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906. [2]

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1906
"SATSUMA" ... About 9th May.
"WRAY CASTLE" ... To follow.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. 787

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship
"ORANGE BRANCH" 3435 Tons,
will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK
about the end of May, to be followed by
"VINE BRANCH" 3442 Tons.
For Freight, etc., apply to
DODWELL & CO., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [938]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at MANILA, TIENTSIN, PORT DARWIN and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Powell, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at
Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [987]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.
THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong, on
Week Days, at 7.30 a.m.; and on Sundays
at 8.30 a.m.; Departs from Macao on Week Days
about 2.30 p.m. and on Sundays at 5.30 p.m. if
tide permits.
FARES—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin
and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket, \$5.
2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be on Excursion, at the
following rates:
1st & 2nd Class, Single Ticket \$2. Return \$3.
1st Class, Single with Cabin \$3, Return \$5.
3rd Class, Single 50 cents, Return 80 cents.
Stevedores 10 cents.
Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per
meal.
First Class Passengers who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should the
Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the
Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the
Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available
for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.
MING ON & CO.
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [91]

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS,
"MINNESOTA" AND "DAKOTA"
(EACH TONS 20,718 GROSS REG.)

Will be despatched from HONGKONG as follows:
"MINNESOTA," Captain J. H. LINDER, On TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1906.
"DAKOTA," Captain E. FRANKIE, On SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1906.

Conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States, and Canadian Overland Common Points
also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.
These Steamers are luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATEROOMS;
equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARBER
SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c.
Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE, and Valuable Cargo;
and PARCELS carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great
Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.
Trans-Pacific Cabin Passengers by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between
the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST-
CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available; for return by the
steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [20]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF
12 Days Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.		LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 9th May	30th May
"FARTAR"	4,225	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May	16th June
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May	30th June
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th June	11th July
"ATHENIAN"	3,822	WEDNESDAY, 27th June	21st July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th July	1st Aug.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN).
YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PACIFIC
OVERLAND TRAINS, DAILY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT
CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence \$260, via New York \$262.
Intermediate on Steamers: "FARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate"
passengers only to intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Black Point.
[6]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA FOR
SEA OF JAPAN, MOBI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN
CONNECTION WITH THE
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT NOON
"ARABIA" 4483 Metanthis May 22nd, 1906.
"ARAGONIA" 5198 Eretz June 11th, 1906.
"NICOMEDIA" 4370 Wagon June 21st, 1906.
"NUMANTIA" 4370 Folkmann July 14th, 1906.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to
S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1906. [113]

